175
168 a child (1936:76). No adult of reproductive age seems to have re-
834 mained for long outside of a marriage bond. Extramarital sexual
[837] encounters were not uncommon, and adolescents were not prevented from
[836] sexual experimentation (1936:72). The separation of sexual partners
did not intervene to limit population size.

175 Contraceptive measures are reported to have been familiar to both
168 men and women (1936:73). These include "bush medicines" and "ritual-
842 istic treatments" performed by a piaiman or shaman. However, the
[756] exact species are not identified and their efficacy as well as the
incidence of their use are not noted. Old women were reported to have
[887] been experienced in inducing abortions through the use of an infusion
[847] of bush herbs and manual manipulation including the insertion of small,
sharp sticks.

175 Aside from these behavioral controls, there apparently were
• 145 physiological factors at work. These are mentioned but their effects
168 cannot be established. Gillin notes, for example, that it was rare
for an adolescent girl to become pregnant (1936:73). Regarding this
observation, Gillin suggests that temporary sterility and ineptness
of technique may explain the lack of pregnancies. Also, the incidence
[164] of malaria, hook worm, round worm, and other parasites may have con-
tributed to periods of sexual inactivity and temporary sterility as
well as affecting the mortality of infants and others.

175 In sum, for the 1932-33 period, those behavioral and physiological
162 factors which affected population size were recorded without regard
for their situational context. Still, the reproductive results seem
clear: i.e., the ratio of adults to children was about one to one in